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TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

OCTOBER TERM, 1899.

No. 295. 49.

J. M. MOORE, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR,

vs.

JOHN CORMODE.

IN ERROR TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

FILED MAY 4, 1899.

(17,395.)

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INDEX.

	Original.	Print.
Transcript from superior court	1	1
Amended complaint	1	1
Demurrer	21	13
Order sustaining demurrer	22	14
Judgment	22	14
Notice of appeal	23	15
Bond on appeal	24	15
Substitution of attorneys	26	16
Clerk's certificate	27	17
Opinion	29	17
Judgment	34	21
Petition for writ of error	35	21
Assignment of errors	36	22
Bond on writ of error	40	24
Writ of error	42	25
Citation	44	26
Affidavit of service of citation	45	26
Clerk's certificate	47	27

JUDD & DETWEILER, PRINTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 1, 1899.

1 In the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Garfield County.

J. M. MOORE, Plaintiff,
v.
JOHN CARMODE, Defendant. } No. 3123. Amended Complaint.

Plaintiff herein, for amended complaint and cause of action, alleges:

I.

That at all the times hereinafter mentioned the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was a corporation created, organized, and existing under and by virtue of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget's sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route," and the acts and joint resolutions of Congress supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof.

That by the terms and provisions of said act said corporation was authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line, with the appurtenances, beginning at a point on Lake Superior in the State of Minnesota or Wisconsin, thence westerly by the most eligible railroad route, as should be determined by said company, within the territory of the United States, on a line north of the forty-fifth degree of latitude to some point on Puget's sound, with a branch line via the Columbia river to a point at or near Portland, in the State of Oregon.

II.

That the third section of said act of Congress is in words and figures as follows, to wit:

"And be it further enacted, That there be, and hereby is,
2 granted to the 'Northern Pacific Railroad Company,' its successors and assigns, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific coast, and to secure the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, and public stores, over the route of said line of railway, every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad line, as said company may adopt, through the territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of said railroad whenever it passes through any State, and whenever on the line thereof, the United States have full title, not reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise appropriated, and free from pre-emption, or other claims or rights, at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed, and a plat thereof filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and whenever, prior to said time, any of said sections or parts of sections shall have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied

by homestead settlers, or pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of, other lands shall be selected by said company in lieu thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections, and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections: Provided, that if said route shall be found upon the line of any other railroad route to aid in the construction of which lands have been heretofore granted by the United States, as far as the routes are upon the same general line, the amount of land heretofore granted shall be deducted from the amount granted by this act: Provided, further, that the railroad company receiving the previous grant of land may assign their interest to said 'Northern Pacific Railroad Company,' or may consolidate, confederate, and associate with said company upon the terms named in the first section of this act: Provided, fur-
3 ther, that all mineral lands be, and the same are hereby, excluded from the operations of this act, and in lieu thereof a like quantity of unoccupied and unappropriated agricultural lands, in odd-numbered sections, nearest to the line of said road may be selected as above provided: And provided, further, that the word 'mineral,' when it occurs in this act, shall not be held to include iron or coal: And provided, further, that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the United States to aid in the construction of the said 'Northern Pacific railroad.'"

III.

That the fourth section of said act of Congress was and is in words and figures as follows, to wit:

"And be it further enacted, That whenever said 'Northern Pacific Railroad Company' shall have twenty-five consecutive miles of any portion of said railroad and telegraph line ready for the service contemplated, the President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners to examine the same, and if it shall appear that twenty-five consecutive miles of said road and telegraph line have been completed in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner, as in all other respects required by this act, the commissioners shall so report to the President of the United States, and patents of lands, as aforesaid, shall be issued to said company, confirming to said company the right and title to said lands, situated opposite to, and conterminous with, said completed section of said road; and, from time to time, whenever twenty-five additional consecutive miles shall have been constructed, completed, and in readiness as aforesaid, and verified by said commissioners to the President of the United States, then patents shall be issued to said company conveying the additional sections of land as aforesaid, and so on as fast as every twenty-five miles of said road is completed as aforesaid: Provided, that not more than ten sections of land
4 per mile, as said road shall be completed, shall be conveyed to said company for all that part of said railroad lying east of the western boundary of the State of Minnesota, until the whole of said railroad, from the places of beginning on Lake Superior to

the western boundary of Minnesota: Provided, also, that lands shall not be granted under the provisions of this act on account of any railroad, or part thereof, constructed at the date of the passage of this act."

IV.

That the sixth section of said act of Congress was and is in words and figures as follows, to wit:

"And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall cause the lands to be surveyed forty miles in width on both sides of the entire line of said road, after the general route shall be fixed, and as fast as may be required by the construction of said railroad; and the odd sections of land hereby granted shall not be liable to sale, or entry, or pre-emption before or after they are surveyed, except by said company, as provided in this act; but the provisions of the act of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, granting pre-emption rights, and the acts amendatory thereof, and of the act entitled 'An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain,' approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be and the same are hereby, extended to all other lands on the line of said road, when surveyed, excepting those hereby granted to said company. And the reserved alternate sections shall not be sold by the Government at a price less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, when offered for sale."

V.

That the twelfth section of said act of Congress was and is in words and figures as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That the acceptance of the terms, conditions and impositions of this act by the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall be signified in writing under the corporate seal of said company, duly executed pursuant to the direction of its board of directors first had and obtained, which acceptance shall be made within two years after the passage of this act, and not afterwards, and shall be served on the President of the United States."

VI.

That said railroad company accepted the terms, conditions, and impositions of said act of Congress in writing, under its corporate seal, pursuant to the direction of its board of directors first had and obtained, and on the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1864, served such acceptance on the President of the United States.

VII.

That by joint resolution of Congress approved May 31, 1870, entitled "A resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage and for *the* purposes," it was resolved and provided in words and figures as follows, to wit:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be, and hereby is, authorized to issue its bonds to aid in the construction and equipment of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage on its property and rights of property of all kinds and descriptions, real, personal, and mixed, including its franchise as a corporation, and, as proof and notice of its legal execution and effectual delivery, said mortgage shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior; and also to locate and construct, under the provisions and with the privileges, grants, and duties provided for in its act of incorporation, its main line to some point on Puget sound, via the valley of the Columbia river,
6 with the right to locate and construct its branch from some convenient point on its main trunk line across the Cascade mountains to Puget sound, and in the event of there not being in any State or Territory in which said main line or branch may be located at the time of the final location thereof the amount of lands per mile granted by Congress to said company within the limits prescribed by its charter, then said company shall be entitled, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to receive so many sections of land belonging to the United States and designated by odd numbers in such State or Territory, within ten miles on each side of said road, beyond the limits prescribed in said charter, as will make up such deficiency on said main line or branch, except mineral and other lands as excepted in the charter of said company of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the amount of the lands that have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of subsequent to the passage of the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and that twenty-five miles of said main line between its western terminus and the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, shall be completed by the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and forty miles of the remaining portion thereof each year thereafter until the whole shall be completed between said points: Provided, that all lands hereby granted to said company which shall not be sold or disposed of or remain subject to the mortgage by this act authorized at the expiration of five years after the completion of the entire road shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption like other lands at a price to be paid to said company not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and if the mortgage hereby authorized shall at any time be enforced by foreclosure or other legal proceedings or the mortgaged lands hereby granted or any of them be sold by the trustees to whom such mortgage may be executed, either at its maturity or for any failure or de-
7 fault of said company under the terms thereof, such lands shall be sold at public sale, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situate, after not less than sixty days' previous notice, in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder: Provided further, that in the construction of the said railroad American iron or steel only shall be used, the same to be manufactured from American ores exclusively."

VIII.

That said railroad company, on the 21st day of February, 1872, filed in the office of the said Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States a certain map or plat showing the general route of its main line of railroad from a point on Lake Superior, Wisconsin, westerly to and through the then Territory (now State) of Washington to Wallula.

That upon the filing of said map or plat on said 21st day of February, 1872, showing the general route of the main line of said railroad from Spokane to Wallula, in said Territory (now State) of Washington, the said Commissioner of the General Land Office, under and in pursuance of the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, marked and designated upon the maps and records of his office the limits of the lands granted by Congress to said railroad company to aid in the construction of said railroad opposite to and coterminous with said line of railroad, as shown on said plat, to wit, forty-miles limit on each side of said line of the general route of the main line of said railroad.

That thereafter said Commissioner of the General Land Office, acting under the direction and in pursuance of the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted to the United States district land officers for the district within which said premises were and are situate a diagram of that portion of said general route of the main line of said railroad with the said forty-miles limit s indicated thereon, and that said Commissioner of the General Land Office, so acting under the direction and in pursuance of the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, ordered and directed that the lands within said limits be, and the same were thereby, withdrawn and held reserved from sale or homestead or other entry, and directed the United States district land officers of said land district to withdraw and hold reserved all of said lands within said described limits from sale, pre-emption, or homestead or other entry, which said letter of instructions to said district land officers and said diagram and plat were received and filed in said district land office on the 22nd day of April, 1872: that the N. E. ¼, sec. 3, T. 13, R. 42 E., W. M., was within 40 miles of said general route.

IX.

That thereafter the said railroad company proceeded with the work of surveying, locating, and building the line of its said railroad, and on the 4th day of October, 1880, said railroad company definitely located and caused to be filed a plat or map of that portion of its main line of said railroad extending from the city of Spokane, in the county of Spokane, in the then Territory (now State) of Washington, to the said Wallula, in the then Territory (now State) of Washington, which said map or plat of definite location of said railroad had theretofore been transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and upon the said 4th day of October, 1880, said map or plat of definite location was accepted by the said Secretary of the

Interior and by him caused to be filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States of America.

That upon the filing of said map or plat of definite location on the 4th day of October, 1880, of that portion of said railroad extending from Spokane to Wallula, in the then Territory (now State) of Washington, so approved and filed, as aforesaid, the said
9 Commissioner of the General Land Office, acting under the instructions and directions of the Secretary of the Interior, marked and designated upon the maps and records in his office the limits of the lands granted by Congress to said railroad company to aid in the construction of said railroad, opposite to and coterminous with said line of railroad, as shown on said map or plat, forty and fifty mile limits on each side of said line of definite location.

That thereafter the said Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, transmitted to the United States district land officers for the district wherein the hereinafter described premises were and are situate, to wit, at Walla Walla, Washington, the diagram showing that portion of said railroad so definitely fixed, as aforesaid, with the place and first indemnity limits indicated thereon, and the said Commissioner of the General Land Office, so acting under the instructions and directions of the Secretary of the Interior, withdrew and held reserved all of said lands within said described limits from sale or homestead or other entry, and directed the United States district land officers of said land office to withdraw and hold reserved all of said lands within said described limits from sale or entry, and said letter of instructions to said district land officers and diagram were received and filed by them, the said district land officers, on the 30th day of November, 1880.

X.

That that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in Garfield county, State of Washington, and more particularly described as the northwest one-quarter of section three, in township thirteen north, range forty-two east, Willamette meridian, was and is opposite to and coterminous with said line of definite
10 location so fixed on October 4, 1880, as aforesaid, and was and is more than forty miles, but less than fifty miles, distant from the said line of definite location of said railroad and within said first indemnity limits, and was at the date of said grant to said railroad company and on February 21, 1872, and on April 22, 1872, and at the time when the line of said railroad through the Territory (now State) of Washington was definitely fixed and located and a plat thereof approved and filed in the office of the said Commissioner of the General Land Office in the manner and upon the date aforesaid, public land of the United States, to which the United States had full title, not reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise appropriated and free from pre emption or other claims or rights, and was and is non-mineral.

XI.

That upon the filing of said orders of withdrawal and the premises and by virtue thereof and of the filing of each of them the said premises, to wit, the northwest quarter of section three, in township thirteen north, range forty-two east, Willamette meridian, in Garfield county, State (then Territory) of Washington, became and thereafter remained withdrawn from and not subject to sale or other entry under the laws of the United States.

XII.

That prior to the year 1885 said Northern Pacific Railroad Company definitely located the whole of the main and branch lines of its said railroad and caused maps or plats of said definite location of the whole of its main and branch lines, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, to be filed in the office of the said Commissioner of the General Land Office.

That prior to 1888 said Northern Pacific Railroad Company constructed and completed its said railroad and telegraph line, so definitely located as aforesaid, upon the lines of such definite
11 location, extending from Lake Superior to Puget's sound—both main and branch lines—in all respects as a first-class railroad and telegraph line; that as fast as portions of said railroad and telegraph line equal to or exceeding twenty-five miles in length were so constructed as aforesaid they were examined by commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, and by said commissioners were found and reported to have been constructed in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner, in all respects as required by said act of Congress; that such reports were duly accepted and approved by the President of the United States, as provided in said act of Congress approved July 2, 1864.

XIII.

That at the respective dates of the definite location of the various portions of the whole of the said main and branch lines of said railroad and within the primary limits of the grant to said railroad company there were ten million six hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-six and twenty-seven one-hundredths (10,624,746.27) acres of land which were lost from said grant by reason of the exceptions contained in said act of Congress of July 2, 1864; that at said respective dates of definite location there were within the indemnity limits prescribed in said act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, not more than seven million one hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty nine and seventy-one one-hundredths (7,177,769.71) acres of land subject to selection under the terms of said act of Congress of July 2, 1864, as indemnity for lands excepted from said grant.

That of said ten million six hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-six and twenty-seven one-hundredths (10,624,746.27) acres of land so excepted from said grant, and for

which said railroad company was entitled to receive lands
12 in lieu thereof, *and* more than two million eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand and seventy-six and fifty-seven one-hundredths (2,887,076.57) acres were lost to and excepted from said grant subsequent to the passage and approval of said act of July 2, 1864, and said last-mentioned two million eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand and seventy-six and fifty-seven one-hundredths (2,887,076.57) acres of said total of ten million six hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-six and twenty-seven one-hundredths (10,624,746.27) acres, so lost as aforesaid, was the only portion thereof which could or can be satisfied under the provisions of the said joint resolution of Congress approved May 31, 1870, and that the total area of lands in the indemnity limits of said grant to said company, subject to selection as indemnity at the respective dates of the definite location of the various portions of the line of said railroad, lacked more than five hundred and fifty thousand acres of being sufficient to satisfy the losses of said grant.

That plaintiff alleges that by virtue of the premises and upon the definite location of the line of said railroad the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company became the owner in fee-simple of the northwest quarter of section three, in township thirteen north of range forty-two east, Willamette meridian, in Garfield county, in the then Territory (now State) of Washington.

XIV.

That on the twelfth day of December, 1883, the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company selected the northwest quarter of section three, in township thirteen north of range forty-two east, Willamette meridian, in Garfield county, in the then Territory (now State) of Washington, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the said acts of Congress, as
13 indemnity and in lieu of other lands excepted from its grant; that so acting under the direction and instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, and on the said 12th day of December, 1883, said railroad company filed in the United States district land office at Walla Walla, in the then Territory (now State) of Washington, which was the district in which said tract so selected was situate, its certain list No. 1 showing its said selection of said premises, and at the time of filing said list the said railroad company tendered and paid to said officers of said United States district land office all the fees required by law; that at the date of said selection said tract so selected was public land, to which the United States had full title, not reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise appropriated, except as herein set forth, and was free from pre-emption or other claims or any claim or rights or right, which list was accepted, allowed, and approved by said officers of the district land office at Walla Walla on January 5, 1884, and on said date transmitted said list to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington, D. C., which was within a few days thereafter received

by said Commissioner; that on October 26th, 1887, in compliance with and in pursuance of certain orders and directions subsequently made by the Secretary of the Interior, said railroad company did designate the losses for which the above mentioned and described premises were selected as indemnity; that by reason of the facts hereinbefore set forth the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company became the owner in fee and entitled to the immediate and exclusive possession of said lands and the whole and every part thereof, and was the owner of the complete equitable title therein and thereto.

XV.

That said railroad company selected the above mentioned and described premises in lieu of the following mentioned and
14 described property, to wit:

Lot 3 of N. W. ¼, sec. 3, T. 13, R. 42, was selected in lieu of N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼, sec. 21, T. 20, R. 6; and lot 4 of said sec. 3 was selected in lieu of lots 2 and 3 of sec. 29, T. 20, R. 6; and the S.W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of said sec. 3 was selected in lieu of N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of said sec. 29; and the S.E. ¼ of N.W. ¼ of said sec. 3 was selected in lieu of the S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of said sec. 29, — was selected was excepted from said grant to said railroad company and had before the selection, as aforesaid, been patented to private entrymen; that said tract so designated as a loss and in lieu of which said selection was made is coterminous with and within forty miles of said line of definite location of the said Northern Pacific railroad in the then Territory (now State) of Washington, said tract so lost being the same quantity as that so selected.

XVI.

That on July 2nd, 1895, said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and thirty-five and sixty one-hundredths dollars ($135.00), sold and conveyed by general warranty deed the north half of section 3, in township 13 north of range 42 east of the Willamette meridian, in Garfield county, State of Washington, to the plaintiff herein, which said sum was so paid by the plaintiff to the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company in cash.

XVII.

That on the 17th day of July, 1890, defendant presented for filing a declaratory statement in the district land office of the United States at Walla Walla, Washington, alleging that the land in controversy was settled on in March or April, 1882, by Mrs. Ora Standiford, and that she — a subsequent purchaser of her improvements resided thereon continuously until 1889, where defend-
15 ant purchased the said improvements and moved on to the said land; that thereupon and thereafter a hearing was ordered to determine the status of said land and the right of the said defendant, The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, therein and thereto and the condition thereof at the time of the said selec-

tion by the said company, as aforesaid; that said hearing was had before the officers of the United States district land office at Walla Walla, Washington, and the result thereof was adverse to the said railroad company, the said land officers, to wit, the register and receiver of the land office at Walla Walla, Washington, deciding and holding that the settlement upon said premises by the said Ora Standiford in March or April, 1882, and the occupation thereafter of said premises by her, and the subsequent purchases of her improvements, which improvements were purchased by defendant in the fall of 1889, and the said application of the defendant made in July, 1890, as aforesaid, excepted said lands from the said grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and for the reasons that the said lands were not subject to selection by the said company, as aforesaid, and said register and receiver thereupon recommended that said selection be cancelled as to the property hereinbefore described, which decision was rendered on the — day of January, 1891, and thereafter an appeal was taken from the decision of the register and receiver of said land office to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and thereafter, to wit, on the — day of April, 1895, said Commissioner of the General Land Office decided adversely to said railroad company, and thereafter an appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Interior, and on May 20th, 1896, said Secretary of the Interior decided said matter adversely to said railroad company, which said decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and of the Secretary of the Interior are in words and figures following, to wit:

16

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 25th*, 1895.

JOHN CARMODE
v.
NORTHERN PAC. R'Y CO.

Involving the N. W. ¼, sec. 3, T. 13 N., range 42 east.

Register and receiver, Walla Walla, Wash.

SIRS: I have considered the above-entitled case, involving N. W. 3, 13 N., 42 E., appeal by the R'y Co. from your decision in favor of Carmode. The land is within the indemnity limits of the grant to the Northern Pac. R. R. Co., and was selected by the Co. Jan. 5th, 1884, list No. 1.

Both parties appeared at the hearing held Jan. 6th, 1891, and from the testimony then taken it appears in substance as follows: The land was settled on March or April, 1882, by Mrs. Ora Standiford, who was qualified to enter under the homestead law. Her settlement consisted of the erection of a frame house 16 x 18 ft., 1 story and a half high, on the land, the plowing and cultivating of three or four acres, and the digging of a well. At that time she established her residence on the land and remained there continuously with her family until the fall of 1885, when she sold her im-

provements upon and interest in the land to John A. Long, who occupied the land for a short time and was succeeded by his brother, Henry W. Long, in 1888, who remained in possession until the fall of 1889, when the present applicant, Carmode, who applied for same under pre-emption law in July, 1890, purchased the improvements and moved onto the land. Since then Carmode has continu-
17 ously resided upon and improved the land. It would thus appear that on Jan. 5, 1884, when the right of the R'y Co. attached, the land was embraced in the *bona fide* settlement of a party, Mrs. Sta-diford, qualified to enter the same under the settlement laws. Your decision is therefore affirmed and the Co.'s selection of that date held for cancellation as invalid. You will so advise Carmode. The Co.'s resident attorneys will be so advised by this office.

Very respectfully, S. W. LAMOREAUX, *Comm.*

(Copy.)

Vol. 22, 959.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 20, 1896.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO. *vs.* JOHN CARMODE. } Decision of April 25, 1895, Affirmed.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SIR: The Northern Pacific railroad appealed from your decision of April 25, 1895, cancelling their selection made January 5, 1884, for the N. W. ¼ of sec. 3, 13 N., 42 E., Walla Walla land district, Washington, and sustaining John Carmode's application for the same tracts. The facts are sufficiently cited in your said decision.

After considering the evidence, the assignments of error, and the briefs of counsel, I am of the opinion that your said decision appealed from was not error, and the same is accordingly affirmed.

Very respectfully, HOKE SMITH, *Secretary.*

18

XVIII.

That the said decisions of the register and receiver of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior and of each of them were made and rendered by them and each of them under misapprehension and mistake of law, and the said decisions and each of them are contrary to the law.

XIX.

That under the rules and practice of the Department of the Interior the said decision of the Secretary of the Interior finally closed and determined the said controversy as to the said tract of land in said department, and the parties thereto were notified thereof, and that said contest was closed on July 10, 1896.

That thereafter, to wit, on the — day of ——, 189–, the defendant made what purported to be final proof, and there was issued

to him what purported to be final receipt of and for said land in said district land office, in which said receipt it was recited that said defendant was entitled to a patent for said land from the United States, and thereafter, to wit, on the 2nd day of May, 1898, a patent of the United States purporting to convey title to said premises, to wit, the northwest quarter of section three, in township thirteen north of range forty-two east, Willamette meridian, in Garfield county, Washington, in fee-simple to said defendant, was issued to him, the said defendant.

XX.

Plaintiff avers that by reason of the premises said United States district land officers, said Commissioner of the General Land Office, and said Secretary of the Interior were wholly without jurisdiction to consider the said application of said defendant to make pre-emption entry of said land, for the reason that said land was not
19 public land of the United States and was not subject to homestead entry, but at the time when said defendant made application to enter said land the same was withdrawn, and that said decisions allowing said defendant to make pre-emption entry of said land were void, and said entry of said defendant was and is void and of no effect.

XXI.

That by reason of the foregoing facts said railroad company became and was the owner in fee-simple of said premises hereinbefore first described and entitled to the legal title thereof and thereto and to the issuance of a patent therefor by the United States of America, which was wrongfully and unlawfully withheld, as aforesaid, and the said patent so issued to defendant constitutes the defendant a trustee, who holds the legal title for the benefit of the plaintiff herein, and casts a cloud upon the title of plaintiff herein, and the defendant wrongfully and unlawfully withholds the possession of said premises, to wit, the northwest quarter of section three, in township thirteen north of range forty-two east, Willamette meridian, in Garfield county, Washington, from plaintiff, to the immediate and exclusive possession of which and the whole thereof plaintiff is entitled; that at divers and sundry times pl'ff has demanded possession of and for said premises.

Wherefore plaintiff prays judgment:

I. That the defendant may be required to set forth the nature of his claim, and that all adverse claims of defendant may be determined by a decree of this court.

II. That defendant be declared a trustee for the use and benefit of plaintiff, and that by said decree it be declared and adjudged that the defendant has no right, title, interest, or estate whatever in or to the said lands and premises or any part thereof; that the title of plaintiff be decreed good, valid, and a fee-simple title, and
20 that defendant be required to execute and deliver to plaintiff deed or deeds so as to vest in plaintiff a complete record title in and to said premises; that any and all pretended claims of defendant be for naught held and cancelled.

III. That the defendant be forever enjoined and debarred from asserting any claim whatever in or to said lands or premises or any part thereof adverse to the plaintiff, and that plaintiff have judgment quieting title against defendant and removing the cloud from plaintiff's title created by the pretended claim of defendant and his occupancy of said premises; that plaintiff be adjudged entitled to the immediate and exclusive possession of said premises and the whole and every part thereof and be put in possession thereof by order of this court.

IV. That plaintiff have such other and further relief as to this honorable court shall seem meet, proper, and agreeable to equity.

V. That plaintiff have and recover of and from defendant his costs and disbursements herein.

STOLL, STEPHENS, BUNN & MACDONALD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, }
County of Spokane, } *ss:*

H. M. Stephens, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says that he is one of the attorneys for the above-named plaintiff in the above-entitled action, and makes this verification for and on behalf of said plaintiff, for the reason that said plaintiff is not now within either the county of Spokane or the county of Garfield, State of Washington; that affiant knows the contents of the foregoing amended complaint and the same is true, as he verily believes.

H. M. STEPHENS.

21 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of February, 1898.

E. T. WHITE,
[SEAL.] *Notary Public for the State of Washington,*
Residing at Spokane, Washington.

(Copy.)

(Indorsed:) Due service of the within-amended complaint by receipt of a true copy thereof admitted this 7th day of Feb'y, 1898. Ben. F. Tweedy, att'y for def't. Filed Feb'y 7, '98. A. E. Dickson, Co. clerk.

In the Superior Court for Garfield County and State of Washington.

J. M. MOORE, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOHN CARMODE, Defendant. } Demurrer to Complaint.

The defendant demurs to plaintiff's amended complaint for the reason—

That the amended complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

GOSE & KUYKENDALL AND
TWEEDY & JEWETT,
Attorneys for Defendant.

(Indorsed:) Filed Feb'y 19, '98. A. E. Dickson, Co. clerk.

22 In the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Garfield County.

J. M. MOORE, Plaintiff,
against
JOHN CARMODE and Others, Defendants.

On the — day of June, 1898, the demurrer of the defendants to the amended complaint was argued and submitted for the plaintiff by Ben. F. Tweedy and Mack F. Gose, Esquires, of counsel for the defendants, and by H. M. Stephens and James B. Kerr, Esquires, of counsel for the plaintiff, and was taken under advisement by the court; and now, on this 10th day of August, 1898, the court, being fully advised in the premises, sustains said demurrer, said pl'tiff, by his counsel, duly excepting thereto.

THOS. H. BRENTS, *Judge.*

(Indorsed:) Filed Aug. 15, 1898. A. E. Dickson, Co. clerk.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Garfield County.

J. M. MOORE, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOHN CARMODE, Defendant. } Order.

The demurrer of the defendant to the amended complaint of plaintiff herein came on regularly for hearing and determination on the — day of ——, 1898, and plaintiff and defendant appearing by their respective attorneys, and after argument, and the court being fully advised in the premises, it is—

23 Ordered that said demurrer be, and the same was, sustained; which order has been heretofore entered by the court; whereupon plaintiff announces that he desires to stand upon his amended complaint and declined to further plead herein; whereupon the defendant moved the court for an order dismissing the action of plaintiff herein; which motion was granted by the court. Plaintiff excepted to the order and ruling of the court sustaining the demurrer, and also to the order and ruling of the court sustaining the motion of the defendant to dismiss the above-entitled action; which objections were, and they are hereby, allowed by the court.

Wherefore it is ordered and adjudged by the court that the above-entitled action be, and the same is hereby, dismissed at plaintiff's cost, and that defendant do have and recover of and from the plaintiff *their* costs and disbursements herein, taxed at — dollars; to all of which the plaintiff excepts and exception is allowed.

Done in open court this 18th day of July, 1898.

THOS. H. BRENTS, *Judge.*

(Indorsed.) Filed Aug. 27, '98. A. E. Dickson, Co. clerk.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Garfield County.

J. M. MOORE, Plaintiff,
v.
JOHN CARMODE, Defendant. } Notice of Appeal.

24 To the above-named defendant, John Carmode, and to Messrs. Tweedy & Jewett and Gose & Kuykendall, your attorneys:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the above-named plaintiff does hereby appeal to the supreme court of the State of Washington from that certain order and final judgment rendered and entered herein on the 27th day of August, 1898, which order and final judgment is in favor of defendant and against plaintiff, and which said order and final judgment is one dismissing the action of plaintiff herein and for costs in favor of defendant and against plaintiff, and from the whole and every part of said order and final judgment.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1898.

STEPHENS & BUNN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

(Indorsed:) Due service of within notice by receipt of a true copy thereof admitted this 29th day of Aug., '98. Gose & Kuykendall, Tweedy & Jewett, att'ys for def't. Filed Aug. 29, '98. A. E. Dickson, Co. clerk.

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Garfield County.

J. M. MOORE, Plaintiff,
v.
JOHN CARMODE, Defendant. } Bond on Appeal.

25 Know all men by these presents that the undersigned, for and on behalf of the above-named plaintiff, does hereby bind himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, unto the above-named defendant, John Carmode, in the sum of two hundred dollars ($200.00).

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above-named plaintiff has appealed to the supreme court of the State of Washington from that certain order and final judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 27th day of August, 1898, which said order and final judgment is in favor of defendant and against said plaintiff:

Now, therefore, if the said plaintiff (appellant) shall and will pay all costs and damages that may be awarded against him on the said appeal or on the dismissal thereof, not exceeding two hundred dollars, then and in that event this obligation to become null and void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

Dated this 29 day of August, 1898.

F. H. MASON.

(Copy.)

STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss:
County of Spokane, }

F. H. Mason, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says that he is the party who made and executed the above and foregoing bond for and on behalf of the above-named plaintiff and for the purpose of effecting and perfecting an appeal in the above-entitled action; that he is a resident of the county of Spokane, State of Washington, and is worth the sum of two hundred dollars over and above all debts and liabilities, in separate property within the State of Washington, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

F. H. MASON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1898.

E. T. WHITE,
Notary Public in and for said County and State,
Residing at Spokane, Washington.

(Copy.)

(Indorsed:) Filed Sept. 1, 1898. E. A. Dickson, Co. clerk.

26 In the Superior Court of the State of Washington for Garfield Co.

J. M. MOORE, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOHN CARMODE, Defendant. } Substitution of Attorneys.

We hereby consent to the substitution of Stephens & Bunn as attorneys for the plaintiff in the above-entitled action in our place and stead, and hereby withdraw our appearance herein.

Dated at Spokane, Washington, this 27th day of August, 1898.

STOLL, STEPHENS, BUNN & MACDONALD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

To the above-named defendant, John Carmode, and to Messrs. Tweedy & Jewett and Gose & Kuykendall, your attorneys:

You will please take notice that Stephens & Bunn, the undersigned, have been substituted as attorneys for the plaintiff in the above-entitled cause in place of Messrs. Stoll, Stephens, Bunn & Macdonald, their consent being above set forth.

STEPHENS & BUNN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss:
County of Spokane, }

E. T. White, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says that he is over the age of twenty-one years; that Messrs. Stephens & Bunn, attorneys for the plaintiff in the above-entitled action, have their offices in the city of Spokane, State of Washington; that Messrs. Tweedy & Jewett are attorneys for the above-named defendant and have their offices in the city of Pomeroy, Washington; that

on this 27th day of August, 1898, affiant deposited in the
27 United States post-office at the said city of Spokane, Washington, a full, true, and correct copy of the above and foregoing substitution of attorneys, enclosed in a sealed envelope, postage prepaid, and addressed to said Messrs. Tweedy & Jewett, attorneys-at-law, at Pomeroy, Washington; that there is a daily mail service between the aforesaid city of Spokane, Washington, and the city of Pomeroy, Washington.

E. T. WHITE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1898.

H. M. STEPHENS,
[SEAL.] *Notary Public for the State of Washington, Residing at Spokane, Washington.*

J. M. MOORE, Plaintiff,
vs.
JOHN CARMODE, Defendant.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, *County of Garfield,* } *ss:*

I, A. E. Dickson, county clerk and clerk of the superior court in and for said county and State, do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed are true, full, and correct copies of the amended complaint, demurrer to complaint, order on demurrer, order of dismissal, notice of appeal and bond on appeal, and substitute of att'ys, as the same now appear as of record in the files of said court in foregoing entitled action, now in my care, custody, and keeping.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 10th day of September, 1898.

A. E. DICKSON,
[SEAL.] *County Clerk and Clerk of the Superior Court in and for said County and State.*

28 (Indorsed:) Filed Oct. 7, 1896. C. S. Reinhart, clerk, by R. B. Crandall, deputy.

29 J. M. MOORE, Appellant,
vs.
JOHN CORMODE, Respondent. } No. 3123.

Filed Dec. 5th, 1898.

The land in controversy in this case is within the indemnity limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1882 one Mrs. Standifird, a qualified settler, located upon the land, built a house, and made other improvements, and the defendant Cormode, by mesne conveyances, succeeded to her rights and now holds under homestead patent. The appellant is the grantee of the railroad company and brought this action to cancel the patent

issued to the respondent and to obtain possession of the land. A demurrer interposed by the respondent was sustained, and the appellant, electing to stand upon his complaint, has appealed from the judgment against him. The rights of the respective parties were previously contested in the Land Department through its successive stages and culminated in a decision in favor of the respondent by the Secretary of the Interior. The land was selected by the company January 5, 1884, at which time it was occupied by a qualified settler, as stated, and the Land Department affirmatively found that when the selection was made by the company the land was embraced in the *bona fide* settlement of Mrs. Standifird. When the appellant purchased from the company the case was pending before the Land Department.

Sections 3 and 6 of the act granting lands to aid in the construction of the railroad aforesaid, 13 Statutes at Large, p. 365, are the ones bearing especially upon the questions involved. The more material parts of section 3 are as follows:

"That there be, and hereby is, granted * * * every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad line, as said company may adopt * * * and whenever on the line thereof, the United States have full title, not reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise appropriated, and free from pre emption, or other claims or rights, at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed, and a plat thereof filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and whenever, prior to said time, any of said sections or parts of sections shall have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, or pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of, other lands shall be selected by said company in lieu thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections, and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections:" * * *

Section 4 provides for the issuance of patents to the company upon the completion of each twenty-five consecutive miles of road, etc.

"SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall cause the lands to be surveyed for forty miles in width on both sides of the entire line of said road, after the general route shall be fixed, and as fast as may be required by the construction of said railroad; and the odd sections of land hereby granted shall not be liable to sale, or entry, or pre-emption before or after they are surveyed, except by said company, as provided in this act; but the provisions of the act of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, granting pre-emption rights, and the acts amendatory thereof, and of the act entitled 'An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain,' approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended to all other lands on the line of said road, when surveyed, excepting those hereby granted to said company. And the reserved alternate sections shall not be sold by the Government at a price

less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, when offered for sale."

Section 12 required an acceptance of the terms and conditions of the act by the company within two years after its passage.

Appellant contends that the land in controversy was withdrawn from sale, homestead, pre-emption, or other entry by the terms of the act aforesaid, and remained so from and after the date of filing the map of general route on Feb. 21, 1872, and that in addition to the statutory withdrawal the withdrawal orders of the Land Department segregated the premises from the public domain, and no right thereto could be acquired or initiated by the respondent or any one adverse to the company, so that the land was free and clear of all other rights and claims at the date of the selection by the company. Questions regarding the construction of the act have been before
31 the Supreme Court of the United States a number of times, but the matters at issue in such cases do not directly cover this case. It would be difficult to reconcile all that has been said in the discussion of the various cases cited, and we shall not undertake to consider them in detail. But taking a broad view of the question in considering the primary effect of the act as a matter of public policy, which is always permissible where there is room for construction and the true intent is a matter of doubt, we are of the opinion that there was no intention to withdraw from actual settlement the immense quantity of lands embraced within the indemnity limits. This phase of the matter has received consideration in a number of cases. Attention is called to the fact that it was expected when the law was enacted that the road would be speedily constructed, and that it would traverse, in the main, a practically unoccupied territory, and that there would be consequently no great loss of lands within the place limits. It might well have been considered that there would be ample lands within the indemnity limits to make good such losses, although these lands were open to settlement at all time prior to their actual selection. See N. P. R. R. Co. *v.* Musser, Sauntry, etc, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep., 205. And after a consideration of the numerous cases cited in the briefs we are of the opinion that the grant did not take effect as to any lands within the indemnity limits until actually selected by the company, and that prior thereto they were open to settlement. It has been the long-continued policy of the Government to facilitate the settlement of its unoccupied lands, and so great a restriction as this would have been under the company's contention could hardly have been contemplated. The departmental withdrawal was subsequently set aside and cannot operate to extend the provisions of the act. Those parts of the discussion or statements in some of the cases most relied upon by the appellant are not in har-
32 mony with the later expressions of the court, especially in N. P. R. R. Co. *vs.* Colburn, 164 U. S., 383, and N. P. R. R. Co. *vs.* Sanders, 166 U. S., 620. Also the prevailing and long-continued construction of the act by the Land Department is entitled to great weight in determining the questions raised. Many patents have been issued thereunder to settlers who are now occupying the

lands, as in this case, and doubtless frequent transfers have been made to others who have regarded the title as perfect, for the issuance of a patent is regarded by the common mind as conclusive, and if it is a matter of doubt the overturning of these rights and the construction of the Land Department should be reserved for the highest court in the land.

Furthermore, it is most strenuously insisted by the respondent that the case must be decided in his favor on the ground that it does not appear that there was any finding by the Land Department that there was any deficiency in place lands, and that under the familiar rule applied to judgments, if an affirmative finding that there was no loss of place limits was necessary, then that such finding would be presumed; that all presumptions are in favor of the regularity of the proceedings in the Land Department to sustain a patent. The appellant has undertaken to conclude this matter by averment in his complaint, and contends that the indemnity lands were appropriated without selection by reason of the deficiency in place limits, and that the court is bound by the allegations of the complaint in this particular. There is no allegation, however, that there was a finding by the Secretary of the Interior or in the proceedings before the Land Department that there was a deficiency in place limits, and it seems to us that to enable the company to claim this land there must have been a finding that there was a deficiency within the place limits for which the lands claimed were taken, or that it was conclusively established in the proceedings before
33 the department. This matter was a question of fact essentially within the jurisdiction of the Land Department, and its judgment should be sustained unless it appears that it is in conflict with the facts therein found or established. It may have been found that there was no deficiency entitling the company to select these lands. It was found that when the selection was made the land was occupied by a qualified settler, and the company therefore not entitled to take it. The contention of the appellant with reference to the allegations of the complaint in this respect are in our opinion overborne by the authorities.

Johnson *vs.* Drew, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep., 800.
Durango Land and Coal Co. *vs.* Evans, 80 Fed. Rep., 425.
Gale *vs.* Best, 78 Cal., 235.
New Dunderberg Min. Co. *vs.* Old *et al.*, 79 Fed. Rep., 598.

The judgment of the lower court is affirmed.

SCOTT, *C. J.*

We concur.
REAVIS, *J.*
DUNBAR, *J.*
GORDON, *J.*
ANDERS, *J.*

34 In the Supreme Court, State of Washington.

SATURDAY, *January* 14, 1899.

J. M. MOORE, Appellant,
v.
JOHN CORMODE, Respondent. } No. 3123. Judgment.

This cause having been heretofore submitted to the court on the transcript of the record of the superior court of Garfield county and upon the argument of counsel, and the court being fully advised in the premises and having filed its opinion, in writing, it is now, on this 14th day of January, A. D. 1899, on motion of M. F. Gose, Esquire, of counsel for respondent, considered, adjudged, and decreed that the judgment of the said superior court be, and the same is, affirmed with costs, and that the said John Cormode have and recover of and from the said J. M. Moore and from F. H. Mason, surety, the costs of this action, taxed and allowed at eighty-eight & $\frac{75}{100}$ dollars, and that execution issue to the said superior court for further proceeding in accordance with the opinion herein filed.

35 STATE OF WASHINGTON:

In the Supreme Court.

J. M. MOORE, Plaintiff in Error,
vs.
JOHN CORMODE, Defendant in Error.

Now comes the above-named J. M. Moore, plaintiff in error, and prays that a writ of error in the above-entitled cause may issue to the said supreme court of the State of Washington to review a certain judgment entered in said court on the 14th day of January, 1899, in favor of said John Cormode, defendant in error, and against the said J. M. Moore, plaintiff in error, and dismissing the complaint of the plaintiff in error, J. M. Moore, for the reason that manifest error hath intervened in the rendition of said judgment of said supreme court of Washington, to the great damage of said plaintiff in error; all of which will more in detail appear from the assignment of errors which is filed with this petition.

J. M. MOORE,
Plaintiff in Error,
By C. W. BUNN,
JAMES B. KERR,
H. M. STEPHENS,
His Attorneys.

Dated February 23rd, 1899.

(Indorsed:) Filed Mar. 2, 1899. C. S. Reinhart, clerk, by R. B. Crandall, deputy.

36 STATE OF WASHINGTON:

In the Supreme Court.

J. M. MOORE, Plaintiff in Error,
vs.
JOHN CORMODE, Defendant in Error.

Assignments of Error.

Now comes the above-named plaintiff in error, J. M. Moore, by C. W. Bunn, H. M. Stephens, and James B. Kerr, his attorneys, and assigns the following errors in the judgment of this court herein:

I.

The court erred in its judgment that the complaint of the plaintiff in error be dismissed.

II.

The court erred in its judgment sustaining the demurrer of the defendant in error to the complaint of the plaintiff in error herein.

III.

The court erred in its judgment wherein and whereby it decided that the plaintiff in error was not the owner of the land in controversy and was not entitled to recover possession thereof.

IV.

The court erred in its judgment wherein and whereby it decided that the plaintiff in error was not entitled to judgment canceling the patent of the defendant in error and adjudging plaintiff in error to be the owner of the premises in controversy.

V.

The court erred in its judgment wherein and whereby it decided that the patent of the United States issued to the defendant
57 in error conveyed to him the legal and equitable title to the premises in controversy.

VI.

The court erred in failing to hold and decide that the plaintiff in error was the owner and entitled to the possession of the premises in controversy under and by virtue of the conveyance to said plaintiff in error from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

VII.

The court erred in failing to hold and decide that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company became the owner of the premises in controversy by virtue of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, granting lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad.

VIII.

The court erred in failing to hold that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company became the owner of the premises in controversy by virtue of its selection thereof under said act of Congress of July 2, 1864.

IX.

The court erred in failing to hold and decide that the premises in controversy were public land of the United States, free from pre-emption or other claims or rights, and subject to the grant to said Northern Pacific Railroad Company under said act of Congress of July 2, 1864, at the date of selection, to wit, December 12th, 1883.

X.

The court erred in failing to hold that the selection of the premises in controversy by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on December 12th, 1883, was in compliance with said act of July 2, 1864, and the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, and operated to appropriate said premises to said Northern Pacific Railroad Company under said grant.

38 XI.

The court erred in holding and deciding that the occupancy of the premises in controversy by Ora Standifird on the date of the selection thereof by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company constituted such a claim thereto as prevented the attachment of the grant to said Northern Pacific Railroad Company upon selection.

XII.

The court erred in failing to hold and decide that the premises in controversy were appropriated to and passed to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company upon the definite location of its road under said act of July 2, 1864, for the reason that all of the lands in the indemnity limits were insufficient to satisfy the losses from the place limits of its said grant.

XIII.

The court erred in failing to hold and decide that the premises in controversy were withdrawn from sale, homestead, and pre-emption entry by virtue of the provisions of said act of July 2, 1864, from and after February 21, 1872, when the general route of said Northern Pacific railroad was fixed.

XIV.

The court erred in failing to hold and decide that the premises in controversy were withdrawn from sale, homestead, and pre-emption entry by virtue of the provisions of said act of July 2, 1864, from and after October 4, 1880, when the line of said Northern Pacific railroad was definitely located.

XV.

The court erred in failing to hold and decide that the premises in controversy were withdrawn from sale, homestead, and pre-emption entry from and after November 13, 1880, by virtue of the withdrawal thereof by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

XVI.

The court erred in failing to hold and decide that the Land
39 Department of the United States committed an error of law in awarding the premises in controversy to the defendant in error, and allowing homestead entry thereof, and in cancelling the selection of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

XVII.

The court erred in holding that the patent issued to the defendant in error concluded and determined the rights of the parties herein.

J. M. MOORE,
By C. W. BUNN,
JAMES B. KERR,
H. M. STEPHENS,
His Attorneys.

Dated February 24th, 1899.

(Indorsed:) Filed Mar. 2, 1899. C. S. Reinhart, clerk, by R. B. Crandall, deputy.

40 Know all men by these presents that we, Howell W. Peel and R. L. Rutter, of the city of Spokane, county of Spokane, State of Washington, are firmly bound unto John Cormode, of the county of Garfield, in the State of Washington, in the full and just sum of two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, to be paid to the said John Cormode, his heirs, representatives, or assigns; to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Whereas lately, in the supreme court of the State of Washington, in a suit pending in said court between J. M. Moore, plaintiff, and John Cormode, defendant, judgment was rendered against the said plaintiff, J. M. Moore, and the said plaintiff having obtained a writ of error and filed a copy thereof in the office of the clerk of said court to reverse the judgment in the aforesaid cause, and the citation directed to the said John Cormode, defendant, citing and admonishing him to be and appear at the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, on or before the first day of May, 1899:

Now, the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said J. M. Moore shall prosecute said writ of error to effect and answer

all damages and costs if he shall fail to make his plea good, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

HOWELL W. PEEL. [SEAL.]
R. L. RUTTER. [SEAL.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of—
E. T. WHITE.
H. M. STEPHENS.

41 STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss:
County of Spokane, }

Howell W. Peel and R. L. Rutter, being first duly sworn, each for himself, and not one for the other, deposes and says:

That he is one of the parties who made and executed the above and foregoing bond for and on behalf of J. M. Moore, plaintiff in error in the cause mentioned therein, and for the purpose of effecting and perfecting a writ of error therein; that he is a resident of the county of Spokane, State of Washington, and is worth the sum of two hundred and fifty (250) dollars over and above all debts and liabilities, in separate property within the State of Washington, exclusive of property exempt from execution.

HOWELL W. PEEL.
R. L. RUTTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1899.

E. T. WHITE,
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington,
[SEAL.] *Residing at Spokane, Washington.*

The foregoing bond is approved as to form and sufficiency.

MERRITT J. GORDON,
Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Washington.

(Indorsed:) Filed Mar. 2, 1899. C. S. Reinhart, clerk, by R. B. Crandall, deputy.

42 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss:

The President of the United States to the honorable supreme court of the State of Washington, Greeting:

Because in the record and proceedings, as also in the rendition of the judgment of a plea which is in the said supreme court of the State of Washington, before you or some of you, being the highest court of law or equity of the said State in which a decision could be had, in a suit between J. M. Moore, plaintiff, and John Cormode, defendant, wherein was drawn in question the validity of a statute or an authority exercised under the United States and the decision was against its validity, a manifest error hath intervened, to the great damage of the said J. M. Moore, as by his complaint appears, we, being willing that error, if any hath been, shall be duly corrected

and full and speedy justice done to the parties in this behalf, do command you, if judgment be therein given, that then, under your seal, distinctly and openly, you send the record and proceedings aforesaid, with all things concerning the same, to the Supreme Court of the United States, together with this writ, so that you may have the same at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, within sixty days from the date hereof, that, the record and proceedings aforesaid being inspected, the said Supreme Court may cause further to be done therein to correct that error what of right and according to the laws and customs of the United States should be done.

Witness the Honorable Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 2nd day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[Seal United States Circuit Court, District of Washington.]

A. REEVES AYRES,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Washington.

The above writ is hereby allowed.

MERRITT J. GORDON,
Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Washington.

43 [Endorsed:] 3123. In the supreme court, State of Washington. J. M. Moore, plaintiff in error, *vs.* John Cormode, defendant in error. Writ of error. Stephens & Bunn, attorneys for plaintiff. Filed Mar. 3, 1899. C. S. Reinhart, clerk, by R. B. Crandall, deputy.

44 United States of America to John Cormode, Greeting:

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, within sixty days from the date hereof, pursuant to a writ of error filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of the State of Washington, wherein J. M. Moore is plaintiff in error and you are defendant in error, to show cause, if any there be, why the judgment rendered against the said plaintiff in error, as in said writ mentioned, should not be corrected and speedy justice should not be done in that behalf.

Witness the Honorable Merritt J. Gordon, chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Washington, this second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

M. J. GORDON,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington.

45 STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss:
County of Garfield, }

S. S. Russell, being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says:

That he is the duly elected, qualified, and acting sheriff of Garfield county, State of Washington.

That he served the within citation upon the within-named defendant, John Cormode, by delivering to & leaving with him, personally, in Garfield county, a true copy of said citation, certified by affiant to be such true copy.

Affiant further certifies that he served the said citation upon the attorneys for the above-named defendant by delivering to and leaving with Messrs. Gose & Kuykendall, in Garfield county, a true copy of said citation, certified by affiant to be such.

Affiant further certifies that said service was made on said defendant and on his said attorneys on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1899, within the county of Garfield, State of Washington, and that said Cormode is the defendant mentioned in said citation.

S. S. RUSSELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of March, A. D. 1899.

{Seal of Ben. F. Tweedy, Notary Public, State of Washington. Commission expires Sept. 6, 1901.}

BEN. F. TWEEDY,
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington,
Residing at Pomeroy, said State.

46 [Endorsed:] 3123. In the supreme court, State of Washington. J. M. Moore, plaintiff in error, *vs.* John Cormode, defendant in error. Citation. Stephens & Bunn, attorneys for plaintiff. Filed Mar. 13, 1899. C. S. Reinhart, clerk, by R. B. Crandall, deputy.

47 In the Supreme Court, State of Washington.

J. M. MOORE, Plaintiff,
v.
JOHN CARMODE, Defendant. } Certificate, Clerk of Supreme Court.

I, C. S. Reinhart, clerk of the supreme court of the State of Washington, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true, and correct transcript of the record in the above-entitled cause, and that in pursuance of the writ of error filed herein I now transmit the same, together with the original writ of error, the original citation, and a copy of the bond on appeal and of the assignment of errors, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 14th day of April, 1899.

[Seal of the Supreme Court, State of Washington.]

C. S. REINHART, *Clerk.*

[Ten-cent U. S. internal-revenue stamp.]

Endorsed on cover: File No., 17,395. Washington supreme court. Term No., 285. J. M. Moore, plaintiff in error, *vs.* John Cormode. Filed May 4th, 1899.